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TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916.

### A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

#### PERSISTENCE.

When any hope of mine falls through,  
By circumstances proven vain,  
I choose another, spandy new,  
And armed with that hope on again.

(Copyright, 1916.)

In some quarters considerable importance is attached to the Leonard Wood Presidential boom; but of course everybody is not as sensible as Gen. Wood.

Jimenez, President of Santo Domingo, has resigned to prevent armed intervention by the United States. Why is it that Carranza can't be made to take us as seriously.

A Crown Prince's battle plan must not fail for the want of mere "cannon fodder," so the attacks at Verdun continue in spite of losses amounting to hundreds of thousands.

A daring aviator is planning to fly around the world in a specially built aeroplane, with a crew of six men. He will probably not take advantage of the opportunity to view the various battle fronts.

A burglar-proof safe has been purchased to hold the flat money of the Mutual Welfare League in Sing Sing. Now, if they can only find the right man to trust with the combination all will be well.

Even while naval officers are hundreds of miles at sea their wives may now call them up by telephone, though it will still be as much a waste of time to tell them to come home at once as though they were at the club.

President Wilson has agreed to a change in the ship purchase bill that will make government ownership a temporary condition to meet an emergency, instead of a permanent policy. And perhaps by the time Congress passes the bill the emergency will have passed, too.

George M. Bowers, a regular Republican running for Congress in West Virginia, whose candidacy has just received the endorsement of Col. Roosevelt, will probably withhold his expressions of gratitude until after the special election, which is to be held next Tuesday.

"Shake hands with a few of the Albany politicians and you'll come away with a jag that will last you three days," former Gov. Glenn, of North Carolina, told the congregation of a New York church. Think of a governor of North Carolina who is so easily affected as all that.

A New York painter committed suicide because he had too many contracts on hand and was unable to hire enough labor to complete them. Less than two years ago business men were committing suicide because the country was at a standstill and labor was patronizing the bread lines.

The French newspapers charge that Germany prepared a version of the last submarine note especially for publication in Germany, and that it represented that nothing had been yielded to the United States. And there is room for suspicion that that is the one that should have been sent to Washington.

Of 22,324 applicants for positions the New York City Civil Service Commission in 1915 rejected 7,939, or more than one-third, for physical reasons. And considering that the other two-thirds had to undergo a mental test it is difficult to understand how the commission managed to fill all the city jobs.

"Germany can have at once the peace she is so obviously anxious for by getting out of Belgium, France, Serbia, Poland and Russia, paying full indemnities to those countries and making reparation for the outrages of her submarines," says Lord Northcliffe. Does this mean that we may expect the allies to make the satisfaction of our own claims one of the conditions of peace?

The staging of a sensational thief chase by police dogs and policemen as a climax to the parade of the New York force was of doubtful wisdom and value, at best; and the failure to notify all the members of the force that such an exhibition was contemplated, resulting in the shooting and clubbing of the officer posing as the thief, was strong rebuttal of the evidence of the department's efficiency that preceded the unfortunate demonstration.

The American Bankers' Association is going to undertake a campaign to teach the people thrift. It is estimated that Americans annually spend \$8,000,000,000 unnecessarily, and the bankers want them to learn to save, so they will be prepared to meet the great economic changes that the close of the war will bring. It is possible that something may be accomplished, but the object sought will not be attained before the war ends, and it is more reasonable to believe that the very economic changes that it will bring will do vastly more toward teaching thrift than any campaign no matter how earnestly undertaken.

### The Last Word with Germany.

President Wilson's rejoinder to the Berlin note, made public this morning, fits the case exactly. In accepting the specific pledges made by the Imperial Government and expressing his gratification at the announcement of a changed policy that is to confine naval warfare to belligerents, he seizes upon all that is worth while in the note, divests it of all irrelevant phrases and obscuring qualifications and lays before the Berlin government the full substance of what it has promised and what this government will expect it to fulfill. All of the implied conditions involving negotiations with Great Britain concerning the blockade are swept aside, and the one issue with which the United States will concern itself is made to stand alone, clearly revealed. The tone of finality about the note is unmistakable. The Imperial Government and the people of the United States can place but one interpretation upon the President's words, and that is that the Germans themselves will sever friendly relations with the government of the United States when first they violate one of the pledges given in response to our ultimatum. Clearly it is our last word.

### An Opportunity for Texas.

Some years ago, before the present style of revolution in Mexico had become fashionable, a small band of stock thieves came across the Rio Grande one moonlit night, and raiding a ranch in Texas got away with quite a little bunch of cattle. Texas was aroused to the fighting pitch. Demands were made on the State Department that Texans be allowed to cross into Mexico, not merely to recover the stolen cattle, but to avenge the honor of their State. No United States troops were asked for. Just let the State Department say the word and Texas would do the rest. Mexico was to be invaded and torn up root and branch, if necessary; Texans could do the job with their bowie knives, etc.

Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico at the time, had a well-drilled army of forty or fifty thousand men, and doubtless felt confident of his ability to defend the country against the Texans, and, at least, save his capital city from devastation; but he had a well-filled treasury as well and found it more convenient to pay for the damage done. And as the American State Department took no action in the matter the incident was closed.

Things have undergone a change since those days, and not for the better in the fortunes of Texas. Hostile raids on her territory have become as common now as they were rare formerly. And now is the time for her to rise in her might and defend herself. Let her mobilize all her National Guard regiments, including her much talked of Texas Rangers and line her frontier in the exposed places with them. As a sovereign State of the Union she has the right under the Constitution to raise as many militia troops as she pleases to guard her borders from invasions by a foreign foe; and now is the opportunity for her to act. In so doing she would not only protect her own people, but render material aid to the United States troops.

### Lawyers Warn Congress.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, acting under authority of the Bar Association of New York, of which he is president, has written a letter to Speaker Clark calling the attention of the House of Representatives to the possible evil effect upon the administration of criminal justice which may result from the proceedings now pending in the House against H. Snowden Marshall, United States attorney for the Southern district of New York. The extraordinary case of Mr. Marshall will readily be recalled. In the early part of last December stories appeared in a large number of newspapers to the effect that indictments were about to be returned in New York against several persons, including members of Congress, who were alleged to have been connected with conspiracies to bring about strikes in munitions factories. On December 14, 1915, Representative Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, arose in the House and instituted impeachment proceedings against Mr. Marshall. On December 28, 1915, the grand jury in the United States District Court for the Southern district of New York found an indictment against Representative Buchanan and others for violation of a Federal statute. Those indicted included officers and former officers of Labor's National Peace Council, an organization financed by German money, and David Lamar, "Wolf of Wall Street," who is about to begin a prison term. On January 12, 1916, Representative Buchanan formally introduced his resolution of impeachment. The Judiciary Committee of the House appointed a subcommittee of three to take testimony, and as the result of their inquiry and a letter Mr. Marshall wrote to them he now finds himself not only the defendant in impeachment proceedings, but also accused of a breach of the privileges of the House.

In asking the House of Representatives for careful consideration before taking action on the latter charge, the New York Bar Association, through President Wickersham, sets forth:

The successful working of our system requires that the persons entrusted with power in any one of the three branches of government shall not encroach upon the powers conferred to the others. Certainly only alleged offenses of a grave and exceptional character, supported by convincing evidence from responsible sources, should justify an investigation by a legislative body into the conduct of a criminal prosecution of one of its members then pending undetermined in a court of justice.

It is a timely and necessary warning, strange as it may seem, for an association of lawyers to advise Congress in a matter of this nature. It is safe to say that the people are watching the proceedings against Mr. Marshall with the deepest interest. They would have been far more impressed had Representative Buchanan, instead of undertaking to impeach his accuser, refrained from taking any part in the making of laws for the nation while he was under indictment for violation of one already on the statute books. The New York Bar Association has presented to the House an important phase of the situation.

Whatever may be the outcome most laymen will incline to the view that it would be both wise and fair to try Buchanan first and Marshall afterward, even though Congressional dignity must remain ruffled meanwhile.

### Not Even a "Bully."

The good work of our soldiers in Mexico has not brought even a "bully" from the Colonel. Unhappily nothing but disaster, disgrace, shame or national humiliation makes him really happy these days.—New York Evening Post.

### Fathers.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

An English critic has been rapping American fathers.

It was about time. Americans, as husbands, have been praised the world over. Much of the praise they deserve. But, as fathers, they have thus far escaped censure. As the English critic says, "They seem to think that their duty begins and ends with their being good providers." He admits that they are good providers. But that virtue he regards as a quality that should be taken for granted. It is in their attitude toward their sons that he is particularly severe. The daughters, he believes, can get along without the father's influence. The mother does the work with the daughters and does it fairly well.

It is by the boys that the fathers are chiefly needed.

Do American fathers get close to their sons and influence them? It's a nice question. I, personally, believe they do not. Most American fathers are too much absorbed in their business to think of the spiritual welfare of their families. All that they leave to the women folks.

There is a time in life when boys, particularly, need their fathers. It's a time when the situation is too critical even for most of the mothers. There are mothers who can meet it, but they are exceptions.

Every father must know what that time is. He was a boy himself. Perhaps he forgets what he experienced while he was passing into manhood. Perhaps he prefers to forget it. Perhaps he doesn't think about it at all.

It would be well for him to think about it. Where he doesn't think about it he sometimes finds trouble. And yet so blind are many fathers that they can't see their sons going to destruction or contracting disease without blaming themselves. It is so easy for fathers to blame their sons. There is nothing so pleasant to shift as responsibility.

When I was in college I had a classmate, a fine, highly sensitive fellow who had gone through unnecessary agonies of shame and unwholesome remorse. The reason was simply that his father had never told him what it meant to become a man. He longed to save other boys from experiencing similar suffering. He once expressed to me his regret that he had no skill in writing to help him utter a warning to the world. He longed to find some one who would help him express himself in print.

He is a father himself now and he has growing boys. I sometimes wonder if he remembers. It's marvelous how much people forget when they become fathers.

But it is not all forgetfulness. There is something else, a false pride in the attitude of the father towards his son, the hypocritical keeping up of a pretense of superiority. So many fathers act toward their sons as though they themselves were more than human. Of course, the sons know better. No pretense could be more flimsy, more ridiculous or more pitiful.

I once published an article on the relations between a father and his sons. I tried to point out the only way by which a father could keep near his sons was by letting the sons know that he was human like themselves, subject to the same weaknesses, the same temptations. I received from a father somewhere in the Middle West a friendly letter in which he tried to point out to me that I was wrong. He was a staunch believer in the hypocritical attitude. "A father must be to his son an example of perfection," he wrote.

I agree that a father should be an example of perfection, if he can be; but it is no part of that perfection for a father to assume that he is beyond the reach of temptation.

And yet in dealing with their sons many fathers act as though they had never done wrong themselves or had never come near doing wrong. Consequently, most sons are afraid of their fathers. They feel that they cannot expect any sympathy or understanding. As a result there is a wide gulf between the average father and his sons. And when the sons are most in need of help they cannot reach their fathers. In most cases they don't even think of trying.

### If Not Lodge, Perhaps Mann.

The Boston Evening Transcript is advocating strongly the selection of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman of the Republican national convention on the grounds that Senator Lodge has taken advanced grounds in favor of upholding American rights in the face of ruthless foreigners, is in favor of adequate national defense and is the person best calculated to represent the party in its opposition to the administration.

As the primaries of the Republicans have progressed it is by no means certain that Senator Lodge would represent the prevailing sentiment in the party. There seems to be some uncertain note here and there, pacifists winning in some States and the hyphen element numbering independence in others.

One thing is certain, the Republican party must take a stand either for or against the flag soon or late, whether the permanent chairman is Senator Lodge or Representative James R. Mann. If Mr. Lodge doesn't suit, Mr. Mann might.—New York Herald.

### Law and New War Methods.

Secretary Lansing, at the dinner of the American Society of International Law at Washington Saturday, remarked on the necessity of a readjustment of the rules to meet new conditions of warfare. The readjustment cannot be effected during the pendency of a conflict; so if submarines cannot be operated in accordance with existing rules governing "cruiser" warfare on commerce, it follows that they cannot be employed for this purpose at all. But, on the other hand, if the existence of submarines makes the maintenance of a close blockade in accordance with the old rules so dangerous to the blockading force that this method of warfare is no longer feasible, the natural consequence should be the abandonment of the same. A change in the rules during the pendency of a conflict is no more permissible in one case than in the other.—Philadelphia Record.

### The Difference.

Many of the Irishmen and Germans who are extolling the Irish insurrection are among those who have been loudest in preaching peace in the abstract, especially for this country. How many of them would be for war if war should mean the joining of the United States with the Teutonic allies? It makes a difference whose ox is gored.—Springfield Republican.

### Give the Turk Credit.

It never seems to occur to those who are ridiculing the British for Gallipoli and Kut-el-Amara that some credit might be due to the Turk as a fighting man.—Indianapolis Star.

**OUR COUNTRY—**  
**OUR PRESIDENT**  
*A History of the American People*  
**WOODROW WILSON**

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Throughout all the long hundred years in which they had been building a nation Americans had shown themselves children of utility, not of art. Beauty they had neglected.

Everything they used showed only the plain, unadorned lines of practical serviceability. Grace was not in their thought, but efficiency. The very houses they built, whether for homes or for use in their business, showed how little thought they gave to the satisfaction of the eye.

Their homes were for the most part of wood and the perishable material hardly justified costly ornament or elaborate design; and yet the men of the colonial time, keeping still some of the taste of an older world, had given even their simple frame dwellings a certain grace and dignity of line, and here and there a detail, about some doorway or the columns of a stately porch, which rewarded the eye.

Builders of the later time had forgotten the elder canons of taste and built without artistic perception of form even when they built elaborately and at great cost. The same plainness, the same hard lines of mere serviceability were to be seen in almost everything the country made.

The things to be seen at Philadelphia, gathered from all the world, awakened it to a new sense of form and beauty. Foreign governments had generously sent priceless works of painting and sculpture over sea to give distinction to the galleries of the Exhibition. Private citizens and local museums also had freely loaned their chief treasures.

Everywhere there was some touch of beauty, some suggested grace of form. Visitors poured by the million across the grounds and through the buildings of the Exhibition, out of every State and region of the country, and the impressions they received were never wholly obliterated.

Men and women of all sorts, common and gentle alike, had from that day a

*Woodrow Wilson*

### The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

That an effective patrol on the Mexican border cannot be maintained without the use of automobiles to transport troops as well as supplies. Even the conclusion of some of the members of the general staff who have been studying conditions on the border. Even if the entire army was mounted and stationed on the border it could not cover the boundary from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Lower California. Automobiles operating in conjunction with cavalry, the infantry could be made five or six times as effective as at present.

All of the armies in the European war are now using automobiles in transporting troops as well as supplies. Even Russia has recently placed large orders for automobiles to be used for this purpose. Russia has developed a new type of automobile for the transportation of troops. It has a large platform upon which fifty infantrymen and their full equipment may be transported. An American army only a week ago is said to have shipped 150 of this large type of troop transporting automobiles.

According to reports from Gen. Funston conditions are ideal along most of the Mexican border for the use of automobiles. In the flat sandy country automobiles can make better speed than they can over some of the country roads in Virginia and the timber sections of the United States. With automobiles reinforcements could be rushed to the outposts along the border at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour. Such speed of this would make it possible to effectively stop the raids along the border. Cavalry would then be used for scouting and patrolling, while the infantry could be thrown to any point on the border to support the small outposts in a few hours.

A naval reserve force is provided for by the naval appropriation bill as agreed to by the committee on naval affairs. The reserve is divided into three classes with a view to the fact that it is believed will give the navy a sufficient force of reserves to fill up both the active and reserve fleets in the event of war. There is also a provision for manning auxiliary vessels as a requirement by which officers and men on merchant marine ships will be enlisted as naval reserves.

What will be known as fleet naval reserves will consist of honorably discharged officers and men of the regular navy. Enlisted men who have served less than eight years in the navy will be entitled to an annual allowance of \$30 while they are in the reserve; those who have served between eight and twelve years to \$60 a year, and those who have twelve years service in the navy to their credit, \$100.

What are classified as "naval reserves" are those between the ages of 18 and 35 years, who are engaged in a sea-going profession. They are required to serve three months in the navy after which the enlisted men upon passing into the reserves will receive annually two months pay of their rating and grade.

Naval auxiliary reserves are those of the sea-going profession, who serve on vessels listed on as naval auxiliaries and agree to serve on such vessels in the event of war. The crews of merchant ships will be included in this class. They draw two months pay in their rate and grade while they are in the reserve. Naval coast defense reserve will consist of the owners and masters of yachts and motor boats who are listed by the Navy Department. The owners of such craft agree to turn their boats over to the navy in the event of war, at an agreed price.

Lieut. Col. Edgar Jardin, engineer, and Lieut. H. A. Dargue, S. C., reported at the War Department yesterday.

### Desertions from the Army.

In the course of a speech delivered before the Anti-War League, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Representative Warren Worth Bailey, of Pennsylvania, said that one-fifth of all the men in the United States army were deserters. This, says the Army and Navy Journal, is a perfectly

### SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.  
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New York, May 7.—Fat is the curse of the day. About every other person you meet is reducing or trying to or talking about it. There seems to be a universal desire among Americans nowadays to be thin and scrawny. You never hear of any one trying to put on flesh. They are all trying to take it off. If by chance they succeed they will talk about it as much as women will of their appendicitis operations.

There are more people in the United States trying to get thin than there are who are trying to get rich. And they spend more time and thought on it too.

Of the hundred or so methods prescribed to reduce weight, from taking medicines to rolling on the floor, there is not one but requires self denial or a lot of effort. That's why we still stay fat. It's too hard work to get thin.

But listen to these glad tidings, all you indolent corpulent. A doctor down in Massachusetts of the name of William L. Howard, has found an easy way. According to Dr. Howard it is not necessary for fat people to starve themselves or ruin stomachs with drugs or break their necks in exercising. All they need to do to get thin is to breathe.

To be sure you must breathe right. Learn how to do it deeply and rhythmically, and then you will be well and vigorous both in mind and in body. In all systems of reducing weight, regulation of diet and food is the principle. Dr. Howard says, there is overlooked the real physiological principle of combustion and repair of all tissues. When I asked him to explain all this so that Judge Taft and "Diamond" Jim Brady would be convinced, he said:

"The stuff of life is oxygen. This is the stuff which burns up fat and builds new tissues. The blood must have plenty of oxygen to carry the internal organs from the brain to the toes. The blood stream rich in oxygen will burn up fat as quickly in the body as it will coal in a range when you give them air drafts. A supply of oxygen.

#### Real Benefit of Exercise.

The great value of physical exercise is not the development of muscles, but the increased power of respiration and expiration. This enables the body to receive an extra amount of oxygen and in this way air through the blood stream as a tissue builder and fat consumer.

Taking off fat through a system of doing simple means tearing down a stripping of body tissue with no compensatory repairing. Such a method is frequently injurious and generally weakening. The over-fat middle-aged person is not usually in a fit condition for such vigorous exercise, and a dangerous amount of fat around the heart and lungs or the arteries are pressed upon or inclined to be inelastic. So what can be done?

"Fat can be burned up, muscles strengthened, steady, rich supply of red blood corpuscles sent to the internal organs and brain by learning how to breathe deeply, rhythmically.

"No other system accompanying a comfortable regulation of eating and drinking habits will so quickly and physiologically get the body and brain fit as learning how to supply the blood stream with oxygen. It is something of an art, but it is an art readily acquired."

Whether Dr. Howard purposes to go into the business of teaching people this art and all this explanation is free advertising is more than I know. He, at least, does not proclaim it.

#### Tuberculosis in England.

Dr. Haven Emerson is always digging up some interesting facts about health conditions all over the world. I suppose that's why they made him health commissioner. He has recently got the figures on deaths by tuberculosis in England and says that the more people die of that disease in England last year than were killed in the trenches of all the belligerent armies in the same time.

It seems incredible, for England is renowned to be a very healthy country and London one of the healthiest cities in the world.

Dr. Emerson asserts that a big menace to health in New York and many other large cities are the too powerful electric lights under which many thousands of persons are compelled to work.

For the last week, New York newspapers have had many references to the Civic Forum. I doubt if very many who read these references had the least idea what the Civic Forum is, or think it is, rather, it is an association of highbrows who have delegated to themselves the right to say who is worthy of public laudation and who is not. They sit up nights and study out to whom a public dinner should be given, and then a lot of Philistines go right ahead and give dinners to people without consulting them at all. Of course the Civic Forum is no more than a name, but up to date I haven't heard of it stopping any.

#### To Celebrate Jamestown Landing.

The Sons of Colonial Cavaliers will celebrate on Saturday night at 218 H street northwest the 29th anniversary of the landing of the British colonists at Jamestown. Daniel Smith Gordon is a palatine of Maryland Chapter of the society, which embraces the residents of the District. Thomas C. Washington, John Ridgely, Jr. and John W. Calvert are deputy palatines.

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